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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1137

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK BY INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 10, 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Review by L. Neshinskiy, doctor of historical sciences, of the collective monograph: "V Interesakh Narodov Mira" [In the Interest of the Peoples of the World], published on the occasion of the 26th CPSU Congress by Izdatel'stvo Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya and prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council for USSR History and Foreign Policy and International Relations. Its authors are well-known Soviet experts in international affairs. The editor in chief is Academician A. L. Narochnitskiy]

[Text] "Our struggle for strengthening the peace and intensifying detente," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in the Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress, "is, most of all, a struggle for insuring for the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for the implementation of its constructive tasks. With this, we are also resolving a problem of truly universal nature, for today no single nation faces a more essential, a more important problem than that of the preservation of the peace and of insuring the most important human right--the right to life."

These words could serve as an epigraph of the book under review. The work discusses a wide range of problems related to the implementation of the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the freedom and independence of the peoples. On the basis of the theoretical legacy of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, CPSU and Soviet government documents, works by L. I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and documentary sources, the authors have concentrated on the central problems of our country's foreign political activities.

The monograph discusses the strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, cooperation with the liberated and developing countries, and the development of relations with capitalist countries. It depicts the tireless struggle waged by the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist comity against the arms race and for disarmament and further intensification of detente on the basis of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

As it had done in previous years, in the second half of the 1970s the Soviet Union did everything possible to make cooperation with the socialist countries even stronger and more comprehensive. The authors clearly prove that such cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is becoming increasingly deeper and more varied, encompassing all aspects of political, economic

and cultural life. The combat alliance between the CPSU and the communist and workers' parties of fraternal countries is its core, its guiding and organizing force. The united and coordinated efforts in international affairs are some of the most important factors for the preservation and the intensification of detente and for maintaining stable political relations today.

The authors study the development of relations with developing countries and describe the growing significance of Soviet support for these countries, with the help of numerous examples. Our state is supporting them consistently and adamantly in their struggles for national independence, rejection of neocolonialism and reorganization of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis. Particular attention is paid to cooperation with countries with a socialist orientation.

Imperialism, that of the United States most of all, is being defeated in its attempts to change the course of world events and to retard revolutionary progress. This is confirmed by the victories of the people's democratic revolutions in Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan, the fall of the Shah's regime in Iran, the storming of colonial vestiges in the southern part of Africa and so on. Under these circumstances, international imperialism is trying to go back to the old methods--to a policy of export of counterrevolution which worsens the international situation. The hostile campaign mounted in the United States toward the Soviet Union, which is charged with complicity in "international terrorism" and equates terrorism with the struggle of the peoples for their liberation, has the same objective. Like its predecessors, however, this campaign as well is doomed to failure.

A separate chapter deals with relations between the USSR and the developed capitalist countries. As they sum up some of their results, the authors note that with the support of the other members of the socialist comity and the entire progressive world public, following the path of cooperation between East and West through detente, consolidation of the peace and termination of the arms race, the Soviet state has been able to a certain extent to neutralize the increasing antidebate negative trends in the West.

At the same time, however, the authors note, as a result of the provocative actions of imperialist circles, those of the United States most of all, the international circumstances became more complex and animated at the beginning of the 1980s. The Beijing hegemonists as well are making their "contribution" to this aggravation. By rebuffing the enemies of detente and exposing and defeating their aggressive plans, the USSR and the other members of the socialist comity and all progressive forces in the world are strengthening the positive results of the efforts to improve the international climate and to develop mutually profitable cooperation, achieved in the 1970s.

Bourgeois political science has been spreading many fabrications regarding the position held by the USSR on disarmament problems. One of these theses is that the Soviet Union favors disarmament for strictly circumstantial and propaganda considerations. The authors rebuff this slander and provide extensive proof to the effect that the Soviet foreign policy of disarmament is following a steady course. Our program is realistic. Its purpose is to terminate the growing threat to peace stemming from the arms race and to insure a conversion to a reduction of weapon stockpiles and eventual general and total disarmament. The numerous specific initiatives launched by the USSR in this direction, cited in the monograph, convincingly expose the lie of the "Soviet military threat" disseminated in the West.

This new book will be of interest mostly to scientists and diplomats. Unquestionably, it will also be useful to teachers, lecturers and propagandists and to a wider readership interested in problems of international relations.

5003

CSO: 1807/97

INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-PRC-PAKISTAN CONSPIRACY AGAINST AFGHANISTAN CLAIMED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 8 May 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Vladimir Nakaryakov, NOVOSTI political analyst: "Conspiracy Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] One year ago the Afghan Government put forward its peace initiatives opening a real way to a political settlement of the situation in the region. The statement by the Afghan Government published on May 14, 1980 concerned, first of all, the settlement of relations with the neighbouring nations--Iran and Pakistan. The document, known as Babrak Karmal's seven point settlement program, called for holding Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani talks with a view to working out bilateral agreements with the two nations on developing friendly relations and allround mutually beneficial cooperation. The problem of withdrawing the limited Soviet military contingent, staying in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government, could also be solved within the context of political settlement.

Over the past period the Afghan Government has more than once reaffirmed its readiness to start negotiations with the neighbouring states at any time. At the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress Leonid Brezhnev said the USSR is prepared to withdraw its military contingent by agreement with the Afghan Government. For this the sending to Afghanistan of counterrevolutionary bands must be completely stopped and reliable guarantees of nonintervention given.

But, despite all peace proposals, the undeclared war against the young Afghan republic goes on. Afghanistan thus remains an object of a broad imperialist conspiracy, which is now openly inspired by the new US Administration.

The recent statement by Ronald Reagan about Washington's intention to supply arms to Afghan counterrevolutionary groups acting from Pakistan did away with all camouflage with which the CIA tried to cover up the organization and financing of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Overt intervention in the home affairs of the sovereign state has become part of official Washington's policies.

In fulfilling its common plan, the Washington-Peking-Islamabad anti-Afghan alliance assigns to the General Zia-ul-Haq military regime a special place and the role of direct executor of anti-Afghan intrigues. Subsequently Pakistan is supposed to become the regional policeman. This is testified by the recent

visit to Washington of Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi and his talks with US Vice President George Bush, State Secretary Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The aim of the visit, receiving from Washington 2.5 billion dollars worth of military and economic aid within five years, was known before. But economic aid accounts for not more than 20 percent of the sum. With regard to armaments double calculations should be drawn up. According to press reports, Washington intends to sell arms to Pakistan at 25 percent of the price. In this way two billion dollars grow fourfold, which means complete rearmament of the 400,000-strong Pakistani army. Speaking of the scale of American aid, the London-based DAILY TELEGRAPH noted that Pakistan will practically become Washington's NATO ally.

What pretext did Washington use, when it overtly ignored the amendments to the laws prohibiting assistance to Pakistan as a country developing nuclear weapons and violating human rights?

According to Agha Shahi, Pakistan badly needs such generous aid to neutralize the "Soviet threat" from Afghanistan to a certain extent. Use is again made of the trite myth about the "Soviet threat", in which but few believe. India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao said in Rajya Sabha that the countries conducting noisy ballyhoo about Soviet military presence in Afghanistan are not interested in withdrawing Soviet troops from there. He also expressed perplexity with the actions of certain countries which ignored the Afghan proposals advanced in May last.

As soon as Islamabad started inclining to talks with Kabul, Peking and then Washington stood on its way and cut it short.

Washington pursues specific policies vis-a-vis Pakistan. It tries to take advantage of the situation around Afghanistan and Pakistan's strategic location on the eastern flank of the Persian Gulf in order to make Islamabad its satellite and use Pakistani territory as a springboard for rapid deployment forces.

Such policies suit the wishes of the Pakistani ruling military junta. It believes that after establishing a network of military bases in Pakistan, Washington will have to guard the General Zia-ul-Haq regime. Therefore Pakistan willingly joins the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet conspiracy drawn up overseas, and obstacles are put to any initiatives on the political settlement of the situation in the region.

CSO: 1812/44

INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN EUROPE RELUCTANT TO FOLLOW U.S. LEAD

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 14, 30 Mar-5 Apr 81 p 10

/Article by Vikentiy Matveyev: "Western Europe: 'No!' to Washington"

/Text/ In the official institutions of Washington they do not frequently admit publicly the fact that in the countries which the Pentagon long ago declared to be under its military "protection" there are broad strata of the public, which do not wish to have anything in common with such uninvited "guardianship" from across the ocean.

And if Richard Allen, the most responsible member of the American administration, in speaking recently to his confederates--the members of the National Conservative Political Action Committee in Washington, attacked the "pacifism" in West European countries, it must be assumed that something in the growing movement of the supporters of peace in Western Europe has begun to worry him greatly.

In the biography of R. Allen, which was disseminated by the information service of the United States, after he occupied the responsible post in the White House, one of his habits is mentioned. He likes to keep a box of sand near him. "This," he says, "helps to relieve the tension. In such cases it is necessary to take off your shoes and poke your feet in the sand...."

This, of course, is an innocent pastime, which you would simply not say about others--the political "formulas" of the same figure and his colleagues in official departments of Washington, which are addressed to the governments of the West European NATO member countries and are leading to the increase of international tension.

At approximately the same time that R. Allen expressed his own troubled feelings concerning the actions of the public in Western Europe in defense of peace, another American figure, NATO Commander General Rogers, in an unambiguous, categorical form demanded of U.S. allies an increase of the defense spending not by 3 percent a year, as Washington has previously sought, but by 4.5 percent.

Political commentators in the West European capitals had not had time to properly ponder the mentioned demarches of Allen and Rogers, when the angry voice of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger rang out from across the ocean. Speaking before one of the Congressional committees, he advocated the production and deployment in Western Europe of neutron weapons. "I do not understand the anxiety," he said,

addressing the same countries of Western Europe, "which neutron arms are causing...." Without batting an eyelash, he asserted in the same breath that, he said, such anxiety "is explained by the fact Soviet propaganda has aimed its main thrust in Western Europe against the deployment of such arms"!

It seems that such a statement would nonplus many respectable political figures in Western Europe, who are now trying to show loyalty to the new American administration, but are not able for well-founded domestic political reasons to agree to support the "neutron intentions" which are so dear to the heart of Mr Weinberger.

"A nuclear war cannot be a limited war. If it starts, it will encompass the entire world," Olof Palme, leader of the Swedish Social Democrats, stated recently in an interview with the West German journal KONKRET.

Seeing a weak effect on their partners of the appeals sustained in an anti-Soviet spirit, American policy makers are attempting also to influence them by such, if they may be called that, "arguments" as references to "common interests" in guaranteeing supplies of petroleum and other raw materials from regions like the Persian Gulf. U.S. diplomacy is now working persistently in this direction, striving to advance the NATO sphere of activity to the Near East and the Indian Ocean.

But here is what is noteworthy. Even in the most conservative-minded circles of the West these actions of Washington have come up against noticeable resistance. On the pages of the archconservative organ of the British press, the newspaper THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, its commentator (Peregrin Worstorn) recently expressed in the most unequivocal terms his anxiety concerning the danger for Western Europe of the U.S. policy of building up the armed forces in the Persian Gulf.

From their experience the partners of the United States know what the intrusion of American monopolies in certain regions of the world or others means for their business interests and how in a number of instances Washington has shamelessly used the difficult position of U.S. allies to the advantage of American capital.

The competitive struggle, of which dividends and profits, which are sacred to the bigwigs of capital, are the stakes, is becoming more and more intense in the capitalist world. The Japanese automotive industry has now captured a third of the market of these products in the United States. Meanwhile Western Europe is faced not only with a similar invasion of exports from Japan, but also with the even more serious expansion on its markets of the United States, where in turn new barriers are being set up in the way of West European exports.

THE LONDON TIMES in the 20 February issue under the cartoon depicting world, which is split along a line passing through the Atlantic Ocean, reported on the sharp protest of Common Market executive organs to the U.S. Government concerning the restriction of imports there of steel from Western Europe. In 1978 such exports to the United States were equal to 7.4 million tons, while in 1980 they were equal to only 3.9 million tons.

The current curtailment of production at metallurgical enterprises in the FRG, England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands to a considerable extent is the result of such obstructive measures. On 18 November of last year the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in a specially adopted resolution sternly condemned such a practice of the United States.

The deficit of the Common Market members in their trade with the United States became not simply chronic, but has increased more and more. In 1 year--from 1979 to 1980--it increased from \$13 billion to \$23 billion.

Of course, not the entire world, but the world of capitalism has been split by such conflicts. The cartoon of THE TIMES is correct insofar as it reflects the rivalry on both sides of the Atlantic. And here even for all the imagination of the instigators of the anti-Soviet fuss across the ocean they are powerless to ascribe such upheavals to our country! But precisely they, these upheavals in the sphere of economics, are leaving a strong mark on the real, and not the imaginary, problems with which the capitalist world is faced.

"The difficulties which capitalism is experiencing," L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "also influence its policy, including foreign policy. The struggle over the main issues of the foreign policy line of the capitalist countries has become pointed."

Rarely has any previous meeting of the heads of the states belonging to the Common Market taken place in an atmosphere of more intense disagreements than the recent conference in Maastricht (the Netherlands). Summit talks between France and the FRG were held on the eve of its convocation. They were followed guardedly in London. The organs of the British bourgeois press wrote that a bloc was being put together in the Common Market against England. The "Iron Lady," as British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher is called, took an inflexible position at the meeting in Maastricht on the main issues of the agenda, arousing public reproaches on the part of her Common Market partners.

Summarizing this meeting, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stated bitterly that among its participants "their own egotistic interests predominated." He stated that this concerned such spheres as the situation in the area of fishing, the metallurgical industry and agrarian problems. He did not rule out that the metallurgical industry of the FRG would have to take countermeasures to protect its interests in the face of the other Common Market member countries.

In the past year unemployment in the countries belonging to this group increased by 30 percent. The greatest increase was recorded in England--65 percent. French President Giscard d'Estaing stated that the most serious failure of his government was the inability to do anything effective to solve the employment problem.

Social tension is breaking out, it would seem, in the most unexpected places. Many cities in the FRG have become arenas of fierce engagements between the police and squatters--homeless people who occupy abandoned buildings. "The anticipation of an increase in unemployment and of new mass demonstrations, including as a sign of protest against the deployment in West Germany of American nuclear weapons, suggests that there will be only more disorders, and by no means fewer," John Vinocur wrote in his report from the FRG, which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on 20 March.

For him antimilitary demonstrations are "disorders." But the saturation of Western Europe with new American nuclear missiles is "order." Broader and broader strata of the population in Western Europe reject such a manner of thinking and, what is the main thing, this very reckless policy, which is leading to disaster. In the

Netherlands even servicemen, having formed in their midst an action committee, are stating their opposition to the delivery to the country of American missiles with nuclear warheads. The leaders of the largest socialist parties of the West Europeans countries at their recent meeting spoke in favor of a practical examination of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. After returning from this meeting, A. Papandreu, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, indicated that the socialist parties considered the proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress to be very important.

Everything seems to indicate that the spring in Western Europe will be a season of fighting, a season of the active struggle for a peaceful future of the continent.

7807

CSO: 1807/99

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ANALYZED U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, MOVE TO DETENTE IN 1970'S

Moscow KIYAZHOYE OBOZRENIYA in Russian No 11, 13 Mar 81 p 5

(Summary by I. Usachev of his own book "Mezhdunarodnaya Razryadka y SShA" [international Detente and the United States], Izdatel'stvo Mysl')

(Text) International problems are the subject of increasing interest. Everyone is deeply concerned with the direction which will be taken by events, leading either to strengthening the peace and reciprocal understanding or, conversely, a further sliding toward the aggravation of international circumstances.

It would be difficult to answer this question simply, bearing in mind the complexities of international life and the many forces acting in the world arena. However, one could say that a great deal will depend on the course followed by the United States. Changes in the ratio of world forces and dislocations within the capitalist system have undermined Washington's claims to leadership of the West. Today this role has been challenged from several sides and with substantial reasons. Nevertheless, Washington still retains substantial opportunities for influencing world politics and the international climate.

These were the reasons which inspired me to address myself to the topic of "International Detente and the United States," or, in other words, to undertake a study of American foreign policy in the 1970s.

Historically, the process of detente, which began at the start of the 1970s, was inevitable. It expressed, and still does, a simple truth, i.e., the need to bring international relations into line with the existing ratio of world forces and the changed role of countries. It was a question, above all, of the need to take into consideration the increased role of the members of the socialist comity and the increased importance of the liberated countries which became active participants in international life.

The USSR and other members of the socialist comity have a simple attitude toward the policy of detente: they favor a policy consistent with the interests of strengthening the peace, security and cooperation among nations. In this sense detente remains the immutable objective of socialist diplomacy.

The case of the United States is different. Its approach to detente results from various and, occasionally, conflicting social forces. Furthermore, the possibilities of such forces are quite disparate. The proteges of the monopolies, from among whom members of congress and of the executive branch are picked up, suppress the voice of the multimillion-strong masses of workers and farmers. Because of this, American

foreign policy hardly expressed the real national interests, i.e., the interests of working America.

However, differences, sometimes substantial, may be found also among those who have the possibility to influence the shaping of U.S. foreign policy. Some of them are able to assess international circumstances and their development trends soberly. Others put the profits of one or another corporation above everything else. As we know, a powerful bloc of corporations has developed in the United States which is the core of the military-industrial complex. To a certain extent, the existence of these two groups explains the inconsistency of American foreign policy, marked by zigzags, vacillations and cold war relapses.

The mass information media controlled by big capital are attempting to insinuate to the Americans that detente is a "one-way street," which benefits only the Soviet Union. The book exposes the falsity of such claims.

Furthermore, there are reasons to believe that there was a time when Washington was quite interested in detente (while concealing it), without which no reorganization of the system of international relations which had developed after World War II could be initiated. The cold war unleashed by American imperialism led the United States to a political dead end, to the mire of an aggressive war against the Vietnamese people. The road to detente was the only solution to the problem.

Such development of events conflicts with the interests of military-industrial monopolies, whose income directly depends on the size of military expenditures. It is precisely they who support present efforts to worsen the international situation. "It is to be hoped, nevertheless," the CC CPSU Accountability Report to the 26th party congress states, "that those who shape present American policy will be able, in the final account, to take a more realistic look at things."

The Soviet people are convinced supporters of the peace. In our case, however, the struggle for peace requires a clear understanding of processes taking place in international relations. The purpose of the new book, to the extent of the author's possibilities, is to describe U.S. policy, its development in the 1970s, and the zigzags which marked the transition from the 1970s to the 1980s.

5003

CSO: 1807/97

INTERNATIONAL.

CLOSENESS OF SOVIET-ARAB INTERESTS HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 29 Apr 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Vladimir Katin, APN political analyst: "USSR and the Arab World: The Course of Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has traditionally friendly relations with all Arab countries who for their part strive to cooperate with it, and act together in international affairs. The objective confirmation of that are visits paid to Moscow at the end of April first by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah and then by the head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Muammar Qadhafi.

These two visits and the talks conducted by the Arab leaders with Soviet leaders are commented on in Moscow as a significant event in Soviet-Arab relations as a whole. Note is taken here of the fact that the visits took place in conditions of a marked deterioration of the international situation, particularly in South-West Asia. It is significant that the recent trips by Alexander Haig and Margaret Thatcher to countries of that region seem to have thrown a powerful spotlight on the deep cracks of contradictions, and irreconcilable differences between the West, which has not yet discarded its colonialist habits, and the free states of the East, where the peoples are already living in a new way.

Against this background the Soviet Union's approach to cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America contrasts sharply. For example, Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India at the end of last year developed into a genuine demonstration of friendship of the two peoples whose cooperation may be described as a classic example of equality and mutual respect.

For all the variety of problems discussed recently in Moscow, I would like to single out two main circumstances: the identity of views on the present situation in the Middle East and coincidence of opinions regarding ways of establishing a just peace there. The Arab leaders spoke highly of the assistance and support which the USSR is rendering the Arab countries. At the same time there was unanimous condemnation of the Camp David deal which has cast back the Middle East settlement.

Referring to this question, Leonid Brezhnev said addressing the Libyan leader: "...the Camp David was in fact the first step though not to a lasting peace in

the Middle East but to a knocking together of a military bloc including the USA, Israel and Sadat's Egypt, spearheaded against the Arabs." Indeed, things have already gone so far as open elaboration of plans for a long-term deployment of American troops on the Sinai. Is it not a direct challenge to the Arab peoples?

Such is the situation in the region now--a tense and explosive one exacerbated by the US military presence there, and the gangster-like policy of Israel which with the blessing of Washington has elevated terrorism to the rank of a state policy.

Stating that the situation in the Middle East is a complex one, the Soviet and Arab leaders expressed conviction that there is only one way leading to a lasting and just peace in the region--and that is an honest collective search for a comprehensive settlement with due account taken of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. In the existing conditions this could be done, for example, within the framework of a specially convened international conference. Thus the Soviet-Kuwaiti joint communique directly outlined an action programme with this aim in view: to press for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the indispensable participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In the course of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Muammar Qadhafi a question of principle was also touched upon--norms of relations with the young states of the three continents. In that connection the head of the Soviet state presented his considerations by proposing a kind of "code of conduct" with respect to these states. This code includes the following principles: the recognition of the right of each people to decide its domestic affairs without outside interference; strict respect for territorial integrity of these countries; equal participation in international life; unconditional recognition of sovereignty of those states over their natural resources; renunciation of the attempts to draw them into military-political blocs of big powers.

Why couldn't all countries recognise such a "code of conduct"? Incidentally, the Soviet Union observes all these provisions, will observe them and urges the United States and all other states to do the same.

In the opinion of political observers in Moscow, the significance of the results of the visits to the USSR by one of the leaders of a capitalist Arab country--Kuwait--and the leader of Libya which aims to achieve socialist ideals, is not limited to the USSR's bilateral relations with these countries. First, they have shown the closeness and sometimes the unity of views of the USSR and the Arab world on key issues of our time. Secondly, it has been demonstrated again convincingly and concretely in Moscow these days that the differences in state systems which Kuwait and Libya have are not an impediment to serious and business-like cooperation between the Arabs and the Soviet Union. Thus, we have here a new stage, a new phase in the consolidation of Soviet-Arab friendship. New meetings and talks with other leaders of the Arab world are expected soon in the same context.

INTERNATIONAL

GROWING WAVE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by V. Pashchuk, candidate of historical sciences: "The Avalanche of People's Anger"]

[Text] R. Arismendi, Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee first secretary, described the Nicaraguan revolution as "Latin American spring." This revolution is the most significant event of the liberation movement on the continent, after the victory of the Cuban people in 1959 and the assumption of power of the left-wing bloc in Chile in 1970.

The fall of the bloodstained Nicaraguan dictatorship became an event of international significance. This was not only because an end to "Somozaism"--this disgusting phenomenon of Latin American reality and a political and socioeconomic system created by imperialism--was overthrown. "Somozaism" represented the unlimited power of a small circle of executioners loyal to imperialism or, in the case of Nicaragua, of the widespread Somoza family which controlled virtually the entire economic and political life of the country. "Somozaism" meant terror, cruel suppression of all opposition, torture of political prisoners, violation of the basic human rights and the beggarly and calamitous existence of the people's masses. As the tool of U.S. imperialism, "Somozaism" was repeatedly used as a means of intervention in the internal affairs of other countries under the dirty banner of anti-communism.

The events in Nicaragua proved the instability of Latin American reactionary regimes, despite the comprehensive support, including military assistance, they receive from Washington. Such policy exposes, yet once again, the hypocrisy of those who proclaim themselves the "guarantors of rights, freedom and democracy," but who in fact are the supporters of dictatorship.

In 1980 alone more than 15,000 patriots became victims of political terrorism in El Salvador. Meanwhile the reactionary rulers of the country loudly proclaim that "another 100,000-150,000 people should be eliminated for the sake of eliminating the sedition." The aid they are receiving from Washington is growing steadily. It consists of tanks, guns, airplanes and infantry weapons. American advisors, who once applied the "scorched earth" tactics in South Vietnam, are heading many punitive detachments. More than 60,000 people have died in neighboring Guatemala since 1954, when an unbridled reactionary system was established with CIA help, as a result of repressive actions against the progressive forces. "There are no political

prisoners in Guatemala," Guatemalan students wrote to K. Waldheim, the United Nations secretary general. "There are only the dead and the missing." The reactionary regimes in Honduras, Uruguay and Paraguay are engaged in cruel repressive actions against patriotic forces. Pinochet is accountable for the deaths of more than 40,000 supporters of left-wing forces. All this is favored and supported by the United States.

Against this background, some officials in the new American administration, who are presenting themselves as "fighters" of political terrorism, and who are trying to cast aspersions on USSR policy, which they accuse of "involvement" in "international terrorism" seem rather foolish. Furthermore, it has also been known for quite some time that it is precisely the United States and its puppets in Latin America who are responsible for raising terrorism to the status of policy. It is precisely the United States which supports extreme right-wing terrorist groups and regimes. Interestingly enough, asked about the location of the headquarters of the profascist Patria y Libertad group, which opposed the Popular Unity government in Chile, its leader, P. Rodrigues, stated openly that "we are not hiding this. Naturally, it is in the United States!

Nothing could be more absurd than to confuse terrorism, which is condemned by all progressive forces in the world, including the Soviet Union, with the revolutionary struggles of the peoples and the national-liberation movement, as some people in the United States are trying to do. As early as 1974, at a meeting in Havana, L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that the revolution is bred not by someone's "propaganda" or "subversive activities," as the imperialist press likes to yell. The revolution is nurtured by reality itself, by the unbearable living conditions of the nations. These are its deepest and ineradicable roots.

For decades on end American imperialism considered Latin America its "backyard." The U.S. monopolies established control over its natural resources. Eighty percent of private American investments in the developing world are in Latin America. Imperialism considers the countries of that continent as suppliers of raw materials, sources of cheap labor, and markets for its industrial goods. It is here that the American monopolies earn their highest profits: \$4-5 per each dollar invested. Every year they extract from these countries profits totaling some \$2 billion and ship as much as 70 percent of the strategic raw materials needed by the United States, such as uranium, petroleum, tin, copper and bauxites. The United States virtually controls the production base and, frequently, the finances of many countries on the Latin American continent. Consequently, in the 1970s their foreign debt rose by a factor of 10, exceeding \$120 billion today.

The domination by foreign monopolies and related local ruling circles has become the tragedy of millions of Latin Americans. Let me cite a few figures: More than 20 million people are totally unemployed in the cities, almost 26 million peasant families are landless, 18 million are poor and homeless, about 60 percent (of a total population of 320 million) are illiterate, and every year 3 million children under 5 die of emaciation on the continent today.

The U.S. ruling circles are resorting to economic and political pressure for the sake of preserving their domination. They impudently interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries which are trying to put an end to monopoly activities.

However, the opportunities available to imperialism in Latin America as well have been reduced considerably as a result of the important changes in the world arena in favor of the forces of peace and socialism, and Washington no longer finds it so easy to control the situation inside its preserve of dictatorships. The struggle waged by the Latin American peoples for freedom and independence is growing. Sooner or later Somoza's fate will be shared by his spiritual twins such as Pinochet and Stroessner and the rulers of Haiti, Guatemala and Uruguay, who usurped the power with U.S. help. Now, when El Salvador, a country neighboring Nicaragua, is in the throes of a people's uprising, the Salvadoran military and its Washington supporters have become greatly concerned. "The danger that a Sandinista victory will bring about a sequence of leftist coups in other Central and South American countries," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "is becoming the nightmare of the new administration in Washington."

The Nicaraguan revolution had a major influence on the political situation of the continent and inspired faith in a possible victory over the stooges of imperialism in other countries as well. "Events proved that imperialism finds it hard to run its former Latin American backyard," said Fidel Castro, addressing the December 1980 Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress. He pointed out that a revolutionary national-liberation movement with a profound social orientation is developing ever more extensively in Latin America.

The Nicaraguan revolution is yet another example proving the need for unification within a single front of all forces of the antidictatorial and democratic opposition. It proved that the fact that dictatorial regimes remain in power for long periods of time may be explained not only in terms of imperialist support but of the lack of coordination within the opposition. "The communists of El Salvador were the first to call on all patriots to join forces in the struggle against the reactionary junta," Sh. J. Handal, Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee secretary general, emphasized. The establishment of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in October 1980 became a major step on the way to this unification. It is a coalition of mass organizations fighting the puppet regime. Starting in 1981 the national liberation front forces mounted a decisive offensive. In these circumstances, the people of El Salvador have assumed a vanguard position in Latin American and the imperialist movement.

A wave of anti-imperialist and antidictatorial actions is spreading in Latin America. The socioeconomic base of reactionary regimes has been narrowed sharply. In order to remain in power they are trying to drown the popular movements in blood. However, their efforts are futile. The soil is burning under the feet of the executioners hiding behind the thick armor of American tanks. However, numerous historical examples are here to show how the avalanche of the people's anger has swept off American tanks and Pentagon-trained chastisers.

5003
CSO: 1807/97

INTERNATIONAL

MOVE TO INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA WILL CONTINUE IN EIGHTIES

Moscow BOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Sergo Mikoyan, doctor of historical sciences: "A Continent of Storms and Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Who benefits from "white" terrorism in Latin America? Those who are most interested in it are the local oligarchy: the landed estate owners and the big bourgeoisie, closely linked by common interests and business. The capitalist or the banker buys up farmland while the latifundists invests his money in industrial enterprises and banks. The military command personnel are their close allies. They enrich themselves through corruption and become part of the oligarchy. They are linked together by mutual guarantees.

They also have a foreign, mostly American, partner. This includes, in particular, the so-called multinational corporations. Occasionally, the foreigner may be a competitor, but most frequently he is a partner. There is only one source of profit: the exploitation of the people's masses. The main concern of the partners is how to "split the pie." In order for the share of the pie to be bigger, only a minimum amount is left for the working people. As it is difficult to persuade the people's masses to tolerate this situation, their obedience must be secured through force.

As in the past, the communist parties play a great role in defending the interests of the working people on the continent. The communists in most Latin American countries belong to "the party of the shot" (the broad definition earned by the French Communist Party for its exploits in the resistance to the Hitlerite occupation). The communists are fighting in most complex circumstances. However, they remain a driving power of the revolutionary movement....

Today the question is frequently asked: "What awaits the Latin American countries in the 80s?" It is exceptionally difficult to predict events in the Blazing Continent. On numerous occasions the predictions of the best specialists have proved to be false and the world has been hit by pleasant or sad surprises. It is quite certain, however, that a great deal will depend on the policy of the new American administration. Naturally, it would be unrealistic to expect it to stop defending the interests of the Latin American bourgeoisie. However, in the area of economic affairs, for example, it would be far more sensible for the new administration to rise above the excessive greed of the corporations and to take, even partially, the interests of the Latin American people into consideration. In politics, the new leaders of the United States could display a sensible feeling of realism by terminating their support of the executioners, of the Pinochets, and no longer supply them with arms used against the peaceful population.

The times are changing, and it is high time for the United States to stop considering the countries of the Latin American continent, Central America and the Caribbean in particular, its backyard and, once and for all, to accept the fact that socialist Cuba is not the younger sister of the United States who has become disobedient from a misunderstanding, but a sovereign country which is building its future in accordance with the wishes of its people.

Nevertheless, a possible prediction is that the struggle for socioeconomic and political liberation will grow. Therefore, a worsening of the overall situation on the continent could be expected, for the reactionary forces do not have the slightest intention of retreating without a fight, as is confirmed by the events in El Salvador. It is obvious that the struggle will assume the form of armed actions with increasing frequency. Naturally, this will not be the case everywhere. The people will use "peaceful" methods in countries where basic bourgeois-democratic freedoms exist.

In the area of foreign policy the 1980s will show a growing aspiration of Latin American countries toward independence, nonalignment and more extensive cooperation with other developing countries and, unquestionably, with the socialist countries.

5003

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INTERNATIONAL

WHY FORMER SOVIET CITIZENS WANT TO LEAVE ISRAEL

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 15, 6-12 Apr 81 p 18

Article: "What Is There, Behind the Shop Window?"

Text The western press is already openly and not for the first time writing about the decline of the prestige of Israel. This is connected, on the one hand, with the expansionist policy being pursued by this state and, on the other, with the profound crises which are growing there from day to day. We are publishing the letter of a man who left the Soviet Union and two items, which contain an answer to the same question: What is the "Zionist paradise" and where is a person really guaranteed his rights?

Only One Must Not Lie...

In front of us is a letter. It is addressed to the consul of the USSR Embassy in the United States. The sender is former Soviet citizen S. L. Keskevich (Medvedev). Just recently he lived in Novosibirsk. Now he lives in New York. He left our country in the spring of last year. He left at his own request. Now he is repenting. The Soviet Embassy in the United States very often receives such letters. And we are reprinting it with minor abridgments precisely because it is typical.

"In this statement there is not a single word that is not true. It is not intended to have an effect in a premeditated, specific manner. In it there is the truth, nothing but the truth and the whole truth.

"Questions of the theory of state and law entertained me probably since the age of 10. My father, while working as an instructor (mechanics, mathematics, drawing), was not concerned with raising me, but, it seems, I heard from him the phrase of Descartes 'doubt everything.' I traveled about the union, acquired 15 specialties, studied in the law faculty (but did not graduate) and only at 37 received a higher education.

"Whether I was heaving sacks, driving electric locomotives, employed in supply or construction, questions tormented me and poisoned life. I came to the conclusion that no matter what facts of the past or undesirable phenomena of the present occurred, it is impossible to consider them fatal.... Therefore I differed in opinion with many 'dissidents.' Their activity is if not of a subversive, then of an unfriendly, spiteful nature. My ways were not theirs....

"Each of us commits misdeeds in life. One must pay for them. I paid. But I am not a failure. I was and remained by myself.... Before 1979 I read more than once the stories of the so-called returners, at times I talked with them personally. But the trepidation about anti-Semitism and the violation of the laws and the Constitution did not leave me indifferent. Anti-Semitism, indeed, disappeared at once as soon as I looked at the statistical data on the education, positions, level of wages and housing of the people of the Jewish nationality. It was a little more difficult with the rest.... But for each item of the accusations leveled at the Soviet authorities I had to go into it for myself and be convinced that I has answered my old question correctly and no 'cons' would force me to alter my conclusion. There was only one way: to enter this milieu, to find out what kind of people they are, what motivates them, how the exit takes place, whether the law is violated, and so on.

"And then the state, which, in the words of the slanderers, hampers the reuniting of families, and its Visa and Registration Department, which 'creates all kinds of obstacles' to this, receive from me an invitation to Israel... and without interfering in any way, without violating the deadline of the examination of the application, in conformity with the laws and the Constitution, having verified the correctness of the completion of a very few questionnaires, issues me an exit visa....

"Western 'voices' reported on the poor Jews at the Dutch Embassy in Moscow, who, they say, spend the night in the street. Indeed, I saw two such people. I saw an artificial psychosis with the establishment of a line, with the recording of numbers on the forehead being the only thing lacking! But I also saw another person. A single (!), quite proper member of the militia, who was keeping order. I saw that by 1200 everyone had passed through, everyone had managed and even the confused ones, who had spent the night on the street, admitted that they had behaved idiotically.

"...I left in order to 'establish the guilt' of the Soviet authorities, I looked very closely and biasedly and was convinced that all the talk that violations of the laws occur is a lie. Concerning the violation of the secrecy of correspondence--that is also a lie. I have sent tens of letters to the union. And all the letters arrived. All of them. Fortunately for me, I have not yet lost the ability to blush and express to my country sincere apologies for the vile thoughts. Just as in medicine the quality of treatment is verified at times by the method of irritation, so by this trip I examined myself, my attitude toward the country, toward the socialist system as a whole....

"To the skeptic, who suggested with a wry, omniscient grin that this statement was written by a person who is tired and has not been able to establish himself, I would say: I truly have about 15 specialties. I truly can do much with my hands, and my daily pay is enough to exist on comfortably. I could survive in this rotten world and could oppress someone. But I do not want to live and work for the capitalist system for a single hour!

"Each of us commits misdeeds in life. One must pay for them. I think my sons (one is 20, the other is 18) will make the correct choice...."

That is what this letter is like. As you have probably understood yourselves, Sergey L'vovich is requesting permission to return to the USSR....

We would like to ask a question: Why did Keskevich draw all his conclusions there, abroad? Could not this adult man really find out here what is what? Where were his eyes? Sergey L'vovich was blind, he deprived himself of the opportunity to see our life as it really is. Keskevich writes that, having left the USSR, he conducted a kind of "experiment," had deliberately, he said, agreed to irritation. But can betrayal of the homeland really serve as a testing ground for an experiment?

The Last to Arrive Is the First to Leave (V. Kuzavkov)

Not long ago in Israel the Jews who had come to the country "to start a new life" went on strike. The event, let us say frankly, was unexpected, especially if you take into account that those who had come to "the land of the fathers," believing that they "had no rights" in the Soviet Union, had gone on strike. True, at first a fuss was made due to the suicide of Arkadiy Zitserman, an arrival from the USSR, which Israeli authorities attempted to represent as the result of mental illness and nervous depression. But everyone knew that the 57-year-old petroleum engineer committed suicide because he had nothing to live on. And so the personal tragedy of Zitserman led to the strike. The long buried indignation erupted. The suicide was the stimulus to an open demonstration against the living conditions in "the prospering country." The strikers declared that they were protesting against the inhuman conditions, under which they had to exist and which were capable of leading people to suicide.

What are the reasons which led to such a crisis situation?

Approximately half of the immigrants who have come to Israel are without work. If someone is able to get a job, in case of a reduction of the staff those who came last are thrown out into the street. In Israel the firm rule: "The last to arrive is the first to leave," took root long ago. What is there to say, wherever you look there is a field. "A dog's life"--that is how Boris Litvinov, a 30-year-old music teacher, who has been living in Israel for more than two years, assesses his existence....

The immigrants attempt to protest, write appeals and petitions, organize demonstrations. But their situation does not change. Whereas a few years ago someone still listened to their voices, now, as Israeli Minister of Immigrant Absorption Levi stated late last year, if the strikes are repeated, the authorities will close the "temporary residential centers," although even in these "centers" it is not at all easy.... The Israeli newspaper (HAARETS) described as follows the living conditions of the immigrants who had come from the Soviet Union: "The rooms are tiny.... They are filled with tilings--and this is only a small portion of what was brought from Russia. The rest is being stored in warehouses of the Jewish Agency until the arrival obtains housing." Further the newspaper writes: "The arrivals live for years at the immigration centers and curse their fate."

Incidentally, what did the strikers get? Practically nothing. That is why many who have come from western countries are leaving or are preparing to leave Israel. Those who have come from the USSR are also seeking all kinds of loopholes--tourist trips abroad, they appeal to various philanthropic organizations, foreign embassies and consulates in order to obtain refugee status, and at times even attempt to adopt Christianity.

Israeli governmental bodies, which are not interested in the departure from Israel of cheap manpower, potential soldiers and simply out of political considerations and considerations of prestige, are hindering those who want to leave. The question of the ever increasing and "alarming" wave of departure of Israelis abroad, the number of which exceeds the number of new immigrants coming to reside permanently in Israel, was discussed at a special meeting of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency. (Elie Eiyal), chief of the information department of the Jewish Agency, proposed at this meeting to break all relations with emigrants who had left Israel. But there are more and more of them. Those who were disillusioned with the Israeli "paradise...."

A Vicious Circle (S. Yugov)

Even the Israeli Zionists cannot but see the decline of the prestige of Israel. In recent times the criticism of the expansionist policy of Tel Aviv on the part of broad strata of the Jewish population of West European countries and America has increased appreciably. "Many Zionist leaders are forced to admit that only a minority of the Jews support Zionism," the journal ARAHIM, which is published in Tel Aviv, wrote. "The fact that the overwhelming majority of Jews in the capitalist countries do not intend to link their fate with the state of Israel has been indisputable for a long time...."

It is not by chance that the campaign "for the right of Jews of the Diaspora to criticize Israel" (the Jews living outside Israel are understood as the "Diaspora"-- S. Yu.) has encompassed nearly all the large Jewish communities of the West, including the United States. The right to criticize? At one time Zionists did not dream of it! For such a campaign in itself is already a peculiar revision of the traditions and postulates of Zionism, which presume the "divine nature" of Israel and, consequently, do not permit any criticism toward it.

Thus, the founding of the so-called action committee of leftist Jews, in whose program document it was written in black and white that the Jews of the Diaspora should have the right to treat Israel critically, was announced in France in March 1980. The authors of this document in general go even farther. They condemn the discrimination against Arabs in Israel and support a dialogue with Palestinian representatives--first of all with the PLO. Further, last year 56 leaders of American Jewish organizations signed an "appeal" which was sent to the Israeli Government. They sharply criticized those "extremists among the Israeli public and within the government, who, guided by religious chauvinism, are encouraging a vicious circle of extremism and violence." In the document a protest is made against the fact that the ruling circles of Israel are continuing to spread Israeli military settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Leonard Fein, one of the initiators of the gathering of signatures on the "appeal," stated that the appearance of the document "should be regarded as a vote of no confidence to the present Israeli Government on the part of broad circles of the leadership of Jewish organizations in the United States of America."

What is the reason for the noted evolution of the views of the Diaspora? First of all it is the fact that the noncoincidence of the vital interests of this part of the Jewish population and Israel is showing more and more deeply. This finds expression in the considerably more thorough understanding by the Jews of the Diaspora of the position of the public of those countries in which they live than frequently of the position of Israel on one issue or another.

Of course, the Zionist leaders are worried by the decline of the prestige of "the promised land." Not without reason do they intend, as THE JEWISH CHRONICLE of London writes, "to review the strategy of Israel-Diaspora relations." And Chaim Ben Shahar, president of the University of Tel Aviv, has called for the founding of a special institute for studying the relations between Israel and the Jewish communities in the West. An institute is an institute, but the facts speak for themselves. The number of citizens of Israel, who have been disillusioned with the reality surrounding them and are striving to leave the country, is increasing from year to year. Resorting to various tricks, the ruling circles of Israel are trying to underestimate the data on emigration from Israel. Thus, (Roni Milu), chairman of the Knesset commission for immigration affairs, states that 2,000 people a month, that is, approximately 24,000 people a year, are leaving Israel. But Uzi Baram, an opposition deputy of the Israeli Knesset, claims that these figures are understated. According to his data, the number of emigrants from Israel exceeded half a million and by late 1979 was 550,000. "Such is bitter reality, and we must no hide our head in the sand," Baram states. Let us note that, according to some estimates, 15 percent of the Jewish population has left Israel in the past few years.

Moshe Kol, former leader of the independent liberal party and former Israeli minister of tourism, wrote in the newspaper (DAVAR): "We are the witnesses of a tragic course of events. During the era of existence of the state of Israel emigration from it has been occurring. Large communities of Israelis have been formed in America and Canada.... Who thought that we would reach such a dreadful state? For this is the bankruptcy of Zionism, about which they are afraid to speak...."

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

UZBEK AID TO AFGHANISTAN--The workers of Uzbekistan extensively note the third anniversary of the April revolution in Afghanistan. In honor of the celebrated event in the lives of a fraternal people there are exhibitions, evenings of friendship and film festivals. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Tashkent society held on 27 April was devoted to the DRA's national holiday. Afghan youth and girls studying in the capital of Uzbekistan took part in the meeting. The participants noted with pleasure that the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party are confidently going along the path of independent development and are realizing progressive social-economic reforms according to plan. They spoke with pride about the significant contribution that specialists of Uzbekistan make in offering aid to the young developing state. With their collaboration plans are worked out, the construction of many objects in Afghanistan is done, and diverse investigations and research in developing virgin lands are conducted. Uzbekistan offers assistance to the friendly country in training national cadres. Those present warmly congratulated their Afghan friends on the noteworthy date and wished them great success in building a new life. [Text] (Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1)

CSO: 1807/107

NATIONAL

GOSPLAN'S PASKAR DISCUSSES AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 2

[Interview by staff correspondent A. Chernichenko with USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman P.A. Paskar: "The Five-Year Plan Program--Cooperation of Shop and Field"]

[Text] Our correspondent discusses with USSR Gosplan First Deputy Chairman P. A. Paskar the problems connected with development of the agroindustrial complex.

[Question]: Petr Andreyevich, in the "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of our Country" the plans for development of the economic sectors are brought together in a single section entitled "Development of the Agroindustrial Complex." Is this apparently more than just the evolution of a new term?

[Answer]: Of course it is. The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress reflect the essence of the changes which we are observing in the realm of economics. Present-day agricultural production is closely bound up with the other national economy sectors, particularly with industry. Every year the workers of industry deliver to the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes an ever greater quantity of material resources. This is easily confirmed by the figures. Where in 1965 the rural areas received 239,500 tractors, in 1979 the quantity was 355,000, nearly 1.5 times as many and in aggregate capacity of the motors 2.2 times as much. The deliveries of trucks during this period increased 2.8-fold and deliveries of grain harvest combines went from 79,000 to 112,000. It is important to note that this period saw the formation of the new Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production as well as the mustering of capacity by the other industries which are accelerating the intensification and industrialization of rural labor.

And yet, even though agriculture has taken a great step forward in respect to technical equipment, its capital-labor and power-worker ratios still do not meet today's requirements and are considerably below the level of industry. Suffice it to say that of 3,000 items of technical facilities for the rural areas series production was organized for only upwards of 1,800 types.

[Question]: So what connotation does the agroindustrial complex (APK) have for you?

[Answer]: It is first of all a complex production and economic system which encompasses 40 percent of all those employed in the national economy. Our country's

APK is still in its developmental stage and its boundaries and structure will be refined and improved. But it is even now possible to single out its three main sectors.

The first includes the industries which furnish agriculture with the means of production as well as light and food industry and the procurement system.

The second sector is agricultural production itself: farming, livestock breeding, and the industries which directly service agriculture--the agrochemical and veterinary services and production and technical supply.

The third sector comprises the aggregate of the industries which handle the procurement, transport, storage and processing of agricultural raw materials. This is a very important link whose work in many respects determines the level of satisfaction of the population's needs. Whereas in our country's postwar years 2.6 percent of the rural output underwent industrial processing, today more than half of it does. And still we are making slow progress in reducing the gap between the production of output and the processing of it. This is why the "Basic Directions" provides for a 12-14 percent increase in the average yearly production of agricultural output and a 23-26 percent increase in the production output of the food industry sectors.

[Question]: What is the relationship between the development of the APK and the preparation of a food program as discussed at the Congress?

[Answer]: Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress clearly defined the most important national economic task--that of preparing a food program for the country. And this should be done with a view to making this program the most important part of the plan for the country's economic and social development. The program must also encompass the problems of agriculture and the sectors of industry serving it, the procurement, storage, transport and processing of agricultural output, and trade involving food industry goods. In other words, it embraces, as you see, the chief questions relating to the development of the APK.

This program will also be incorporated as an integral component of the plans of development of every Union and autonomous republic and every kray and oblast.

The food program must also provide for conversion from the sector type of production with its various stages--the type which is characteristic of the present day--to the systemic, integrated type and to a unified countrywide food complex. On the basis of a coordinated development of all the sectors of the APK provision must be made for accomplishment of the tasks entailed in a stable program of production of agricultural output, elimination of its losses in the process of procurement, transport, storage and processing, and stemming from this improvement of the population supply of good-quality food products.

This objective is also a consideration in the administration and planning of the APK. The recently established USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, for example, is responsible not only for the production of vegetables, fruits and potatoes but also for the totality of all the stages of their movement from the field to the store counter.

As far as planning is concerned, we have set up in Gosplan USSR an over-all administration for the planning of the agroindustrial complex.

[Question]: Petr Andreyevich, we know that there exists in industry "an effect of the complex"--when they are joined together the production sectors will become more profitable, more productive and more economical. Does this apply to the agro-industrial complex?

[Answer]: To the fullest extent. Take for example the agroindustrial associations already in operation. They include the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the processing, trade and transport organizations which operate on a cost accounting basis. In 1975 in Georgian SSR they formed an agrarian-industrial-trade association which operates on the "field to store" principle. By 1978 it had already quadrupled the 1974 total for the sale of potatoes, increased the sale of vegetables 1.5-fold, and doubled the total commodity turnover. Territorial agroindustrial associations have been set up in many zones of the country. Their work too is highly effective. In four years the Abasha association in Georgia, for example, increased the production of agricultural output by 59 percent, including a 3.6-fold increase for vegetables and more than 40 percent for milk and meat. Labor productivity showed a 42 percent increase.

[Question]: In the implementation of the food program what place is assigned to the private auxiliary farms?

[Answer]: In the context of the decisive role of national production these farms constitute a most important reserve which should be fully utilized. In 1979, for example, they were instrumental in the production of 29 percent of the meat and milk, 33 percent of the eggs, 29 percent of the vegetables, 53 percent of the fruits and 59 percent of the potatoes.

And now I am going to cite another figure which is convincing evidence of the fact that some of the reserves have not been exploited. According to the data of the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration], in 1978 about 30 percent of the families of the village inhabitants had no poultry whatsoever.

The townspeople too are little concerned with the subsidiary farm. And this, incidentally is not only their fault: the need for workers and employees in the orchard sectors, for example, is still being satisfied to less than a 30 percent degree. And industry is still not giving sufficient attention to the needs of the orchard cultivators. And by the way, reference was also made to this in the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on "Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Output on the Private Subsidiary Farms of the Citizens." For most of the items of the flower and vegetable category production amounts to only 60-70 percent of the necessary quantity and the quality of the products still leaves something to be desired. There is also need to resolve the problem of provision of small mechanization facilities. But I have no hesitation in saying that help will be far more available for the subsidiary farms within the context of a unified agroindustrial complex.

[Question]: The effect of the complex is apparently not limited just to the field of economics, is it?

[Answer]: I would put it even more categorically: the social problems of the village can only be resolved with the help of the complex. The first and chief task is to improve the conditions of rural labor and to industrialize it. It is no secret that there is still a large proportion of heavy manual labor in both live-stock breeding and field-crop cultivation. Here is one example: 60 percent of the land in the country is irrigated by hand and this entails a yearly expenditure of up to 5.5 million man-days of manual labor. The reason for this is the fact that the requisite equipment is either in short supply or completely lacking. It is not hard to guess what effect this has on the personnel situation in the village.

Today in the village one out of every five persons is a machine operator by occupation. By stepping up the capacity of the equipment and its speed and productivity, the designers and manufacturers of this equipment must manifest greater concern for those who have to work at the new machine. Unfortunately, I will not be exaggerating if I say that the problem of keeping the personnel in the village is being resolved not only in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also in the design bureaus and shops of the machine-building plants.

[Question]: A great deal probably depends on the machine operators themselves and on the managers of the farm organizations.

[Answer]: A careful regard for the equipment is, as we see, an enormous reserve. And the more rapidly we are able with the help of the Komsomol to train the real owners on the land the more rapidly we can make it productive.

Or take the matter of the skill status of the workers. Look at this fact: the labor productivity of the first-class tractor operator is 25-30 percent higher than that of the third-class one. Consequently, his pay is also much higher. And after all, 42 percent of those in the village are of the third-class category. This means that they work less and earn less under other equal conditions. The conclusion: raising the skill level is important and beneficial for the peasants themselves, for the farm organization, and for the state as a whole.

[Question]: Housing construction--is it not one of the important social problems of the village?

[Answer]: Any type of rural dwelling must first of all not deprive the individual of his land. Hence the type prevailing in rural construction will always be the farmstead type of house and the cottage. Further development will result in industrial home construction and plant production of wooden paneled houses and sets of components for housing construction made from local materials.

The individual homes will be erected by contract organizations and financed by Gosbank credits. The initial payment of the future owner will be 20 percent of the cost of the house. For newly married couples, VUZ graduates, soldiers and those transferred to the reserve it is half of that amount. And the basic amount comes out of the state budget. Half of it is paid off by the kolkhoz or sovkhоз and the rest by the homeowner in 20 years.

In short, life in the village will be more comfortable, more abundant, and more attractive. This is how the social effect of the agroindustrial complex is planned.

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH PLANT'S MARXISM-LENINISM SCHOOL STUDENTS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze: "The Obligation to Be a Propagandist"]

[Text] Tbilisi--Long after class was over, Marxism-Leninism school students at the Electric Locomotive Building Plant imeni V. I. Lenin were obviously in no hurry to leave, so engrossed were they in their free and easy talk with E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo, CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, who visited them in the capacity of propagandist.

"It is difficult to overstate the significance of such meetings," said fitter G. Metonidze, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and student attending the Marxism-Leninism school, sharing his impressions afterward. "Our theoretical studies have been filled with a deeper content, have been coupled more closely to everyday life and to the problems of economic and cultural construction. Such meetings provide us with exhaustive answers to most of the questions in which we are most keenly interested."

At other enterprises, we have also heard favorable responses on the participation of leading cadres in propaganda work. This practice began shortly after the publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work." One day in May, 1979, 80 republic and oblast leaders conducted the first meetings in the provinces. They were conducted at a high level, evoked the interest of the students attending them who expressed the hope that these meetings would become a tradition.

The Georgian CP Central Committee examined incoming proposals carefully and correctly concluded that these meetings conform to Lenin's tradition of personal contacts of the leadership with the masses and of strengthening ties with them. It resolved that republic leaders should extend their patronage to various elements in the working people's system of party studies and economic education. Comrades who occupy important posts in the Georgian CP Central Committee, in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, in ministries and departments were advised to maintain constant contact with students in various schools and seminars in production collectives and to speak to them regularly on topics in the curriculum. Secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and chairmen of executive

committees of local Soviets of Peoples Deputies took similar obligations upon themselves. Essentially, more than 500 of the republic's political schools and seminars have, in addition to their regular propagandist, one more propagandist who is a highly qualified leader with broad authority and vast knowledge.

Experience shows that this has a notable effect on enhancing the ideological-political level and effectiveness of studies and promotes the attainment of the most important objective--the effectiveness of party education, the attainment of a situation in which, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "party policy merges with the activity of the masses."

Businesslike contact with high ranking officials from one class meeting to the next inspires people to think in broad, statesmanlike terms and to gain a keener perception of their responsibility for realizing tasks confronting the republic. For example, it is surely indicative that all 20 students of the Marxism-Leninist school at the electric locomotive plant met their Tenth Five-Year Plan targets ahead of schedule! What is more, it was specifically in the course of their class work that they conceived the idea of launching the enterprise's movement "Shock work and an exemplary mode of life in honor of the congress of Lenin's party!" And they were the first to give their word to be exemplary not only on the job but also in their everyday life, to fight against all manifestations of philistinism and other vestiges of the past.

"It is very remarkable that now, after the 26th party congress, the initiative of our electric locomotive builders," states L. Dzhikuridze, secretary of the plant's party committee, "has become a citywide movement to gain recognition as an enterprise with exemplary living and working conditions! This initiative has won the support of the Tbilisi party gorkom. This has now become the motto of many collectives working at enterprises in the Georgian capital.

The collective at the Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov was one of the first to follow the initiative of the electric locomotive builders. Approximately 600 of the leading students at plant schools of Marxism-Leninism and communist labor have pledged to improve working conditions, to prevent a single violation of production and labor discipline, and to improve production in every possible way.

At many enterprises, propagandists and students are jointly outlining ways of improving ideological, educational and economic activity. At the machine building plant in Poti, where the seminar is headed by B. Gulua, a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress and first secretary of the Poti party gorkom, the problem of organizing socialist competition was the subject of discussion. The collective's effort to secure the economical expenditure of material and labor resources was examined in particular detail. In a special resolution, the Georgian CP Central Committee supported the machine builders' motto: "Maximum output with minimal expenditures." Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, ministries and departments, and commissions responsible for the supervision of socialist competition were advised to do their utmost to promote the dissemination of this experience.

Here is one more example. The brigade form of labor organization has been widely instituted in all trusts headed by participants in the seminar conducted by the republic Ministry of Construction (the seminar is taught by G. Kolbin, a secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee). Construction plans for housing, preschool institutions and other facilities are being fulfilled ahead of schedule. This, among other factors, unquestionably reflects well-organized studies and the clearly defined orientation of them toward the solution of top-priority tasks.

"Now that the system of Marxist-Leninist education, with the participation of top officials, has begun studying the historic documents of the 26th CPSU Congress," states Zh. Shartava, head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee, "virtually every class meeting searches for additional reserves and makes concrete proposals. Special attention is devoted to critical comments and statements made in reports and in elections in party organizations and at the republic party congress."

The decree "On Ideological Education Work of the Chiatura City Party Organization Among Working People at Their Place of Residence and Measures for Its Further Improvement in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" was dictated by the desire for the further increase in the participation of the party, Soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol aktiv in propagandistic and agitation work. It was noted that work in this direction promoted the mobilization of working people in Chiatura and the surrounding countryside toward the successful fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges. The city's industry fulfilled the Tenth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule by 20 June of last year. More than 51 million rubles' worth of products were produced in excess of the plan. There was not a single lagging enterprise in the city in the entire Tenth Five-Year Plan.

This is in large measure the result of well organized ideological political work in the city. It was also pointed out that the city and the rural zone will have to do a great deal to create a smoothly functioning system of ideological education work among the working people at their place of residence and that city executives are not taking a sufficient part in this work. Accordingly, one of the points in the decree calls for: maintaining continuous contact between executives in all categories and ranks with the population; executives acting in the capacity of propagandists and political information disseminators; and for executives organizing discussions and debates on key questions in economic construction and social development.

"It is extremely important," S. Khabeishvili, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee, noted, "to receive objective and useful information 'from the horse's mouth,' and to hear the candid views of the working people regarding the activity of party committees, Soviets and economic organs.

We know that if we are to teach others, we must also be constantly engaged in the learning process. The Georgian CP Central Committee has thoroughly organized the studies of the aktiv. Seminar-lectures for top-level leaders on current problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist construction have borne fruit here for several years. Party-economic aktiv schools operate under all oblast, city and rayon committees.

Republic party committees believe that every leader must be a propagandist. Events have confirmed the necessity and urgency of this demand.

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PUBLIC SURVEY ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEM

Kiev RASYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 4 Apr 81 p 4

Article by H. Kovtun: "Flowers of Life; What 2,500 Readers Replied to 'RASYANS'KA UKRAYINA' Questionnaire on a Rather Urgent Problem: 'How Many Children?'"

[Text] Demographic questions and family problems always attract our careful attention. The existence of our socialist society is greatly dependent upon who we are and how many of us there are and will be. Therefore, the interest generated among our readers by the questionnaire "How many children?" is completely natural. Each answer is like a brief history of one family life, its present and its direction for the future. Plans, dreams and problems. It is interesting that there were almost identical answers to the first question: "What precepts are at the foundation of your family?": love, respect, trust, mutual understanding, mutual help, tenderness, desire to share difficulties...

Several dozen readers state that a marriage lives because of children and not one reply cited "because of material convenience." This uniform consolidation of family foundations, of course, does not imply a pink-blue idyll outside of space and time. Obviously in all families and all marriages all types of "character rubbing" occur as well as polishing of psychological "sharp corners", suppressing the single, individual because of the joint, family-collective. As the poet said: There are storms and snow because we have to live together a lifetime... But this joint family platform leads to conclusions about the high moral-emotional tone of the family.

Among the letters received in the stream of questionnaire answers there are also those from marriages which fell apart. These letters are full of bitterness: they were unable and didn't know how to preserve the feeling of love, respect and mutual understanding. The need for young people to be prepared for family life is expressed -- at home, in school, in clubs for newly married and young parents, in family universities, more should be written about "the family", more films, radio and TV programs. People should be taught to be ~~h~~ in a family environment with children.

Reader responses indicate that a certain amount of leveling of demographic differences between a city and rural family has taken place. If the "privilege" of having few children was abused primarily by city inhabitants earlier, now there are many instances with few births in rural families. Leading in families with many

children are Rovenskaya, L'vovskaya, Volyn'skaya, Zakarpatskaya, and Chernovitskaya Oblasts, followed by Khersonskaya, Poltavskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolaevskaya and Zaporozhskaya.

The next question: "How many children do you have? Will there be more?" elicited some differences in thought. Mariya K., a worker at the Uzhgorod sewing factory wrote: "I have two children but it's best when there are three or four in the family. Of course, it's not easy, but the children do not grow up to be egotistical; the older help the younger and their parents."

Most families would like to have two, three or sometimes four although calculations have shown that there are still many families with "an only" child. They are more or less equal in number to families with two children. "Three", "four", "five", remain mostly in the future. Although most of the letter authors claim that one child is not enough (citing various explanations: does not experience the joy of associating with a brother or sister, will grow up to be an individualist; there will always be a feeling in the family "nothing must happen to the only offspring"; mankind will not be reproduced; the position of "an only child" will be reflected negatively in a deficit of labor force); still the percentage of the so-called "incomplete in children" family is quite high. Demographers, on the other hand, insist that we now urgently need a two-three child family for a reproduction of mankind and appropriately with a larger number of children for an increase.

It should be noted that the questionnaire was circulated just prior to the 26th CPSU Congress. The fact that issues of motherhood and childhood were given priority at the party forum testifies to deep party and state concern for the woman, children, family and for new privileges to mothers. The CC CPSU and Soviet of Ministers decision approved recently "On measures to improve state aid to families with children" proved convincingly once more that our demographic politics are active, stable and goal-directed.

In answer to the question: "Where is it better to raise and educate little ones -- at home or in children's establishments?", almost all agreed that nursery schools were better. Some, of course, noted that up to three years it was better to keep children in a home atmosphere -- they don't get sick as often. But they will probably change their minds when they learn from the above mentioned decision that this problem was also deeply researched: it was decided to extend a number of privileges in the present five-year plan to nurses working in nurseries, nursery groups and children's homes to provide qualified personnel and to stimulate their work.

All readers voted for the nursery because as M. Koval'chuk from Poltava stated: "No upbringing at home can give such benefits as the small child receives in a pre-school establishment. A distinct plan for the day, tasty, nutritious meals, games, work, musical hours, walks, the companionship of playmates -- it cannot all be counted." There are only complaints about waiting lists to nurseries. The present five-year plan guarantees our youngsters two and a half million more of happy new homes. But a lot depends also on the initiative of local leaders. As was done, for example, in Krymskaya Oblast, where almost every child has an opportunity to attend a pre-school establishment.

Our designers and industrial workers owe a great deal to our women. There is little everyday equipment released which would make housework easier. The psychological barrier between "woman's" and "man's" contribution to domestic affairs is being removed rather slowly; therefore, the wife-mother has a minimum of time for cultural leisure and education of children but spends a maximum of time on house work.

One of the questionnaire questions: "What, in your opinion, is the most acceptable arrangement for women who have underage children?" brought the following thoughts to the editorial offices: a shortened day, a shorter week, only one shift according to a changeable schedule. As to home-assigned form of work, many women stated: that's alright, but the work should be organized so that women do not feel their separation from the collective. Being part of an enterprise, its interests -- is an essential condition for the woman to feel herself as a competent mistress of her own fate. Certainly in changing to a shortened work schedule women's advice should be sought, and their wishes should be considered as fully as possible. This would be of general benefit.

Another separate question was: "What difficulties does a young couple face with the arrival of a baby? Should motherhood be postponed?" It should be noted that in replies to the questionnaire parents almost unanimously voted against "the fashion" for one-child families, condemning those who in their pursuit of an extravagant "wall", car and all kinds of entertainment postpone the arrival of children to a "more appropriate" time.

Readers suggest various ways of promoting the experience of families with many children. The village Birka in Volyn' may serve as an example where in the Romanchuk family alone there are three mothers-heroines: Ahafiya Vasylivna, Yustyna Ivaniivna and Hanna Nykyforivna. Altogether there are 189 families with many children and 28 mothers-heroines.

The housing problem is one of the "narrow spaces" for newlyweds. Much has been done and is being done today to provide housing for them. At the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: "The goal is to provide each family with separate housing during the next decade...the CC Ukrainian Communist Party considers it essential to markedly expand housing construction... first of all for young families. Life proves that providing them with living quarters in hotel-like buildings first, and keeping them on a list for further improvements in living conditions is a good stimulus for supplying personnel and strengthening families."

But how much is local initiative still needed! Especially at a time when party and trade union organizations are focusing their attention on the family with all its needs and requirements, as is done, for example, at the communist work enterprise the Uman' sewing factory in the Cherkassy area, at the sovkhoz "Ukrayina", Mogilev-Podil'skiy Rayon, Vinnitsa area, at the Zaporozhye abrasive factory and many others.

The slogan in our life "The best -- for children!" is unchangeable. Because children are the most beautiful flowers in life. And when there are many of them in our public flowerbed we are happy and glad.

The editors thank all who participated actively in the discussion and sent replies to the questionnaire.

REGIONAL

INCREASE OF SOVIET MUSLIMS VIEWED AS THREAT

Jiddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 16 Apr 81 p 8

[Article by 'Ali Hafiz: "Thoughts and Commentaries: Is It True There Is Concern in the Soviet Union?"]

[Text] I read in some Arabic magazines that the Soviet Union was viewing the increase in the number of Muslim births in the Soviet Union with great concern. Kremlin leaders think that this steady increase [in the number of Muslims] will endanger the sovereignty of the Russians over the long range.

The news report stated that for the first time in one of the official statistics that are published in Moscow--on page 11 of the annual supplement to the voluminous Soviet encyclopedia--the news was published that in 20 years the Russian population had grown almost 120 percent but that the number of Muslims in Tashkent and Uzbekistan had grown during the same period by 207 percent; the Turks had increased by 202 percent; and the number of Soviet Muslims had risen to 41 million persons. Soviet Muslims now constitute 15.6 percent of the total population of the Soviet Union. Thus, Russians now make up 51.8 percent of the population, whereas in the past they were 54.6 percent.

Is it true that the Soviet Union is concerned about this steady increase in the number of Muslims? I do not think it unlikely that the Soviets are thinking and considering this matter and that they are apprehensive about the Muslims in Russia because the persecution that the Muslims there experience in their worship, in their beliefs, in their business, in their dealings, in the desecration of their mosques, in their schools and in their media may generate an outburst which would raise the streaming banner of Islam that would sweep all obstacles, impediments and destructive forces in front of it. Muslims living in Tashkent, in Uzbekistan and in surrounding areas have a radiant past in the service of Islam, of Muslims and of Islamic learning. Their countries have wealth, minerals and factories that bestow power, [a sense of] pride, self-confidence and funds [upon their people]. No matter how hard communist pressure tries to turn them away from their religion, communism will never become firmly established in their hearts.

What is curious and surprising is the fact that whereas Muslims in the Soviet Union are persecuted and are awaiting relief and assistance from God, some Muslims in the Arab countries, in Africa and in Asia are opening [their] doors to the Russians and are fighting their brothers with Russian swords. They are fighting each other and they are hating each other in the interests of the Russians. Israel and the enemies of the Arabs and Islam stand to gain from this. It were as though the Muslims knew nothing of that matter or as though they were ignorant of the danger of these actions of theirs on the Arabs and Muslims. Or it were as though Israel and its aides in the east and in the west were utilizing them to implement their programs and their plans, and they hear and obey.

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